PART I—Section 2.

GENERAL.

No. 1093—*C. B.* 30-18-19, *dated* 14*th March* 1919.

A competitive examination of approved candidates will be held at Bangalore, beginning on the 17th of November 1919, for the selection of Probationers for the Mysore Civil Service.

2. Candidates must not be over 25 years of age on 17th November 1919 and must have graduated in Arts in an Indian or other University. They must be natives of Mysore by birth or domicile.

Note (*i*) Candidates, who have applied for a degree examination of 1919, will also be admitted conditionally on their passing the examination so as to entitle them to a degree provided that evidence thereof is furnished before the end of June 1919.

Note (*ii*) A person acquires a domicile in Mysore when he has voluntarily fixed the habitation of himself and his family therein, not for mere special or temporary purposes but with the present intention of making it his permanent home. A continued residence for five years shall be *prima facie* evidence of having acquired a domicile.

3. Applications for admission to the examination should be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore and Secretary to the Board for the Management of the Mysore Civil Service Examination, Bangalore, so as to reach him on or before the 30th of April 1919. Applications should be in the appended Form A, printed copies of which can be had from the office of the Inspector-General of Education, Bangalore.

4. No candidate's name will be registered unless he has attached to his application a treasury receipt showing that he has paid Rs. 50 into a treasury belonging to the Government of Mysore.

5. Every candidate should forward with his application the following certificates and statement:—

(i) *A certificate of birth.*—This may be a certificate from a Registrar of Births, a baptismal certificate, or a certificate from a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate who shall give it only after satisfying himself that the date of birth given is correct by means of the candidate's horoscope or authenticated extracts from the school registers or such other evidence as he may consider sufficient.

(ii) *A certificate of good moral character.*—This certificate must be dated not earlier than the 1st of January 1919 and must be granted by a person of known respectability, not a relative, who has been intimately acquainted with the candidate at least for the three preceding years.

(iii) A certificate or certificates of progress and conduct from the authorities of the last Educational Institution at which the candidate may have been educated.

(iv) Evidence showing the occupation of the candidate's father or guardian and the social status of the candidate's family.

(v) Evidence showing that the candidate is a native of Mysore by birth or domicile.

(vi) A provisional certificate in Form B appended, from a Medical Officer not below the rank of a Surgeon, or from a District Medical Officer, that the candidate possesses a good physical constitution and is fit for the active duties of an executive officer.

(vii) A statement showing when and in what branches and in what class or classes the candidate has passed the B. A. Degree Examination, and of what University.

6. The names of such of the registered applicants as may be approved by His Highness the Maharaja will be published in the *Mysore Gazette*, not later than the 31st May of 1919 and those of other registered candidates who pass the B. A. Degree Examination before 1st July 1919 and who are approved thereafter will similarly be published not later than 2nd August 1919.

7. Approved candidates whose names appear in the lists published under the last preceding paragraph must appear before a Medical Board at Bangalore, on a day in the month of June or August 1919, as the case may be, which will be notified by the Secretary to the Mysore Civil Service Examination Board, and only such of them as may be passed by the Medical Board will be allowed to proceed to the examination.

8. The fee paid by any candidate who may not be permitted to sit for the examination either because he is not approved by His Highness the Maharaja or is not passed by the Medical Board will be returned.

9. The Examination will comprise the following Compulsory and Optional Subjects:—

No.	Subject	Time (hours)	Marks: Paper	Marks: *Viva voce*
	COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.			
1	Essay on one of three specified subjects	3	100	
2	One or more books of recent publication to be prescribed not more than three months before the examination:			
	Paper I	2	100	50
	Paper II	2	100	
3	English Language: Paper I (Prose)	3	100	
	Paper II (Poetry)	3	100	
	The following text-books are prescribed under English Language—			
	(i) Marlowe—The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus			
	(ii) Shelley—Prometheus Unbound			
	(iii) Morley, John—Miscellaneous, Vol. II			
	(iv) Meredith—Diana of the Crossways			
4	The Government and Administration of India: The following books to be consulted:—	3	100	
	(i) The Imperial Gazetteer of India—The Indian Empire, Vol. IV, Administrative.			
	(ii) Chailley's Problems of the Government of India.			
	(iii) Strachey's India			
	OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.			
1	Pure Mathematics:—			
	(1) Pure Geometry and Trigonometry	3	75	
	(2) Algebra and Theory of Equations	3	75	
	(3) Analytical Conics and Elementary Calculus of the standard represented by Gibson's Elementary Calculus (Macmillan).	3	100	
2	Mixed Mathematics:—			
	(1) Hydrostatics and Astronomy	3	100	
	(2) Statics	3	75	
	(3) Dynamics	3	75	
3	Physics: Properties of Matter, Heat and Light—			
	Paper I	3	100	
	Paper II	3	100	
	Practical	3	50	
4	Physics:—Magnetism, Electricity and Sound—			
	Paper I	3	100	
	Paper II	3	100	
	Practical	3	50	
5	Chemistry:—Inorganic and Historical—			
	Paper I	3	75	
	Paper II	3	75	
	Practical	6	100	
6	Chemistry:—General and Organic—			
	Paper I	3	75	
	Paper II	3	75	
	Practical	6	100	
7	Geology:—			
	Paper I	3	75	
	Paper II	3	75	
	Practical I	3	50	
	Practical II	3	50	
8	Zoology:—			
	Paper I	3	75	
	Paper II	3	75	
	Practical I	3	50	
	Practical II	3	50	
9	Botany:—			
	Paper I	3	75	
	Paper II	3	75	
	Practical I	3	50	
	Practical II	3	50	
10	Logic and Theory of Knowledge:—			
	Paper I	3	100	50
	Paper II	3	100	
11	Psychology and Ethics:—			
	Paper II	3	100	50
	Paper III	3	100	
12	Indian History (Paper I)	3	100	
	Any one of the following (Paper II):—			50
	(i) Medieval European History (from 375 A.D. to 1453 A.D.)			
	(ii) Modern European History (from 1453 A. D. to end of 19th century)	3	100	
	(iii) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland (from the Norman Conquest onwards)			
13	Economics and Political Science—Analytical and Comparative—			
	Paper I	3	100	50
	Paper II	3	100	
14	English Language and Literature—General Survey—			
	Paper I	3	100	50
	Paper II	3	100	
15	Sanskrit Language, Literature and Translation—			
	Paper I	3	100	50
	Paper II	3	100	
16	Kannada Language, Literature and Translation—			
	Paper I	3	100	50
	Paper II	3	100	

The Examination in the Optional Subjects will be somewhat wider in scope and of a higher standard than those for the B. A. Degree of the Mysore or the Pass B. A. Degree of any other Indian University. The number of questions set in each paper shall be more than the number required to be answered to secure full marks.

10. Every candidate is required to take up two Optional Subjects. Only those candidates who have satisfied the Examiners in the Written Examination will be called upon to appear for the *viva voce* or the Practical Examination. *Viva voce* and Practical Examinations will be held at Bangalore.

11. The Written Examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects to be notified hereafter.

The days and hours of the *viva voce* and Practical Examinations will be announced during the Written Examination.

12. Candidates who obtain not less than 2/5ths of the total number of marks in the Compulsory Subjects taken together and not less than 2/5ths of the total number of marks in the Optional Subjects selected taken together shall be arranged in the order of the total marks obtained. The list of candidates so arranged shall be submitted to Government.

13. Not less than three persons will be selected in order of merit from the list of successful candidates and admitted to the grade of Assistant Commissioners as Civil Service Probationers.

14. The probation and training of candidates thus admitted into the Mysore Civil Service and their future prospects on confirmation will be regulated by the Government Orders in force for the time being in regard to the Mysore Civil Service. Copies of the rules at present in force may be obtained from the Secretary to the Board of Management on application.

APPENDIX "A."

Form of application for permisson to appear for the competitive examination for the Mysore Civil Service to be held on the 17th November 1919, and the following days :—

Name in full of candidate	Age and date of birth	Place of birth	Place of usual residence	Name and occupation of father or other guardian	Place of usual residence of father or other guardian	Race or caste of candidate	Present position or occupation and address	Name of University and date or dates of passing the B. A. Degree Examination or branches of the B. A. Degree Examination with class in each	What other University Examinations the candidate has passed with dates of passing them	Property, if any, possessed by the candidate in the Mysore State	Optional subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined	Testimonials forwarded by the candidate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore,
and Secretary to the Board for the Management
of the Mysore Civil Service Examination, Bangalore.

Date.....19

Signature.

APPENDIX "B."

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICAL FITNESS.

I hereby certify that I have examined.....and cannot discover any disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the active duties of an executive officer. I consider him to be possessed of a good physical constitution.

Signature.....

Designation and Address.....

Date.....

No. G. 21403—*San.* 101-17-13, *dated* 25—26*th March* 1919.

The following rules for combating epidemics in rural as well as in urban areas are published for general information :—

RULES FOR COMBATING EPIDEMICS.

The term 'Epidemic' refers to diseases due to the specific microbes, *e.g.*, those of cholera, small-pax, plague, etc., which affect or are likely to affect a large number of people at the same time.

SECTION I—ORGANISATION, EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURE IN RURAL AREAS.

2. *Agency invested with responsibility for action.*—The Amildars of Taluks and Deputy Amildars of Sub-Taluks, assisted by the Local Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, shall be responsible for the adoption of the rules prescribed hereunder for rural areas, both the general rules, rules pertaining to procedure as well as the special ones laid down under specific diseases.

3. *Prompt report of outbreaks of epidemics (a) by local officer.*—It shall be the duty of the patel or, in his absence, of the shanbhog to submit by express messenger a report to Taluk Office and another to the Medical Officer in charge of the nearest dispensary, as soon as cases of any epidemic, whether imported or indigenous, occur and, in the case of plague, immediately rat mortality is observed in the village.

4. *(b) By Amildar or Deputy Amildar.*—The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar on receipt of the report from any village, shall send immediate information (1) to the Medical Officer in charge of the nearest dispensary, (2) to the Presidents of Municipal Councils in the Taluk, (3) to the District Medical Officer, (4) to the District Sanitary Officer, (5) to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, (6) to the Amildars of adjoining taluks, and (7) to the Sanitary Commissioner.

5. *Preliminary action before arrival of Medical Officer (a) by patel.*—The patel, or, in his absence, the shanbhog, pending the arrival of superior officers, shall notify to the villagers the expediency of following the elementary Sanitary Rules (printed as an annexure to these rules) and make arrangements to see that the sanitation near the infected locality is carefully observed. These arrangements shall include the adoption as far as possible of such of the preventive measures as can be carried out without any professional assistance.

6. *(b) By Amildar or Deputy Amildar.*—If the Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector has not already proceeded to the village, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar shall forthwith proceed to the village and personally see to the carrying out of disinfection and other preventive measures. He may leave the village before the arrival of a Medical Subordinate or Sanitary Inspector in case the hobli shekdar is left in the village to carry out his instructions. Special endeavour should be made to encourage and develop local initiative, by enlisting the co-operation of the Village Improvement Committees and of voluntary workers possessing influence in the villages.

7. *Form of report and frequency of submission.*—The report alluded to in the preceding paragraph should be in the following form :—

Date	Attacks	Deaths	If imported wherefrom	Nature of action	Names of Village Improvement Committees or of voluntary workers engaged in the adoption of preventive measures or affording relief
1	2	3	4	5	6

The report should be submitted by the patel daily till after a week of the occurrence of the last case of the epidemic in the village.

8. *Stock of disinfectants and medicine.*—The Deputy Commissioner and President of the District Board should see that each Taluk Office is supplied with a sufficient quantity

of disinfectants, and a sufficient number of medicine chests, the quantity and number of these articles being fixed in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner and the Senior Surgeon respectively. Each medicine chest should contain, in the vernacular, a complete set of instructions for the use of the medicine and disinfectants. The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar will be responsible for maintaining sufficient stock of medicine and disinfectants in the taluk.

9. *Custody and issue of disinfectants and medicine.*—The stock of medicine and disinfectants should be kept in the Taluk Office but its issue will be regulated by the Local Medical Officer, who, on receipt of first information of an outbreak of an epidemic, will advise the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar as to the quantity of medicine and disinfectants that may be issued for use in the affected area. If the Medical Officer himself proceeds to the village, he shall take with him both disinfectants and required medicines. In the case of villages with a population of over 1,000, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar should arrange to leave with the patel, or the Chairman of the Village Panchayet as the case may be, a sufficient quantity of disinfectants and a couple of medicine chests with clear written instructions for use.

10. *Application for Medical assistance and extra sanitary staff.*—If the epidemic breaks out in more than one village at the same time and the services of the Sanitary Inspector and the Medical Subordinate are otherwise fully employed, the Amildar shall apply, without loss of time, to the District Medical Officer for medical assistance and to the Deputy Commissioner for additional sanitary staff. In the meantime, suitable arrangements should be made for the adoption of preventive measures, a temporary gang for disinfection and observation work being employed, if necessary. The Presidents of Taluk Boards should arrange to train a few men in the permanent conservancy staff in the technique of disinfection so that they may be deputed for preventive duty their places being taken by the temporary gang newly employed. Similar training should be given through the Sanitary Inspectors to a few local men in all important villages.

11. *Organisation of preventive and Medical Staff.*—Should it appear to the Deputy Commissioner that any epidemic imminently threatens to spread into several villages at the same time, he should immediately organise a preventive and medical staff and place it at the disposal of the officer responsible for working these rules. The staff should be stationed in a central place in the affected area and will operate in the villages situated within a radius of five miles from such place. The apparatus, disinfectants and medicine chests required by the staff should be issued from the nearest Taluk Office, the stock being replenished whenever necessary from the same source.

12. *Personnel of the staff.*—The staff shall ordinarily consist of:—

(i) The reserve Sanitary Inspector for the district, or in case he is already posted for charge of a preventive staff constituted in some other part of the district, local Sanitary Inspector,

(ii) One mestri and a gang of temporary coolies not less than six in number, and

(iii) a Sub-Assistant Surgeon drawn from the special reserve in the Medical Department and trained in modern methods of cholera treatment.

Duties of the staff.—It will be the duty of the members of the preventive staff to obtain early information as to the cases of the epidemic occurring in the Circle, to visit every house in which a case has occurred, to thoroughly disinfect the infected house, including the floors, the walls and the furniture, with a solution of phenyle or cyllin.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon also shall reside in a central place and be available for attendance free of charge on the sick in their own houses. The Village Improvement Committees, if any, in the area should, as early as possible, be associated with the work of the staff both preventive and medical. They should be frequently consulted, as to the course of action consistently with these rules, and their suggestions for payment of compensation, construction of temporary isolation sheds, sinking of temporary wells, duly carried out.

13. *Powers of sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.*—Deputy Commissioners are empowered to sanction, within the limits of the budget provision—

(*a*) the employment of temporary gangs,
(*b*) the purchase of diet articles and country medicines,
(*c*) other contingent charges pertaining to relief measures and
(*d*) compensation for infected, bedding and clothing destroyed.

In case of the available grant in the budget being found inadequate by reason of an unusual severity of prevalence of the disease in the district, a special grant-in-aid may be applied for through the Sanitary Commissioner.

14. *Imprest for expenditure.*—The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar as the case may be should be provided with a permanent advance of Rs. 50 for expenditure under epidemic

charges, the whole or a part of which may be given to the subordinate officer immediately responsible for working the rules, the advance being recouped from time to time by bills supported by vouchers.

15. *Final report of measures adopted.*—The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar should, fifteen days after the occurrence of the last attack in the area, submit a report on the epidemic and the action taken, to the Deputy Commissioner who will transmit the report to Government through the Sanitary Commissioner.

SECTION II.—ORGANISATION, EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURE IN URBAN AREAS OTHER THAN CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

16. *Agency.*—The Chairmen of the Municipal Councils, assisted by the local Sanitary or Assistant Sanitary Inspector, shall be responsible for taking prompt and effective measures to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases in the Municipal areas.

17. *Information of out-break of epidemics.*—The Chairmen of the Municipal Councils should arrange to obtain the earliest possible information of cases of any epidemic occurring within the Municipal limits or within close proximity to the Municipality. Such arrangements include the formulation and the effective working of Bye-laws if necessary under the provisions contained in the Municipal Regulation for the compulsory notification of cases of illness due to epidemic diseases. It is also open to the Municipal Council to invest selected members of its regular staff with the duty of finding out and reporting the occurrence of epidemic diseases.

18. *Report to higher officers and adjoining taluks.*—On receipt of the first report of an epidemic, the Chairmen should send immediate information to:—

(i) the Medical Officer in charge of the local dispensary, if there is one, or the nearest dispensary,
(ii) the President of the Taluk Board,
(iii) the District Sanitary Officer,
(iv) the District Medical Officer,
(v) the Amildars of the adjoining Taluks,
(vi) the Deputy Commissioner of the District,
(vii) the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

19. *Committee to be appointed.*—In every Municipality, a Committee should be appointed, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner of the District, consisting of two or more of the Municipal Councillors whose duty it will be to advise and assist the Chairman in all matters relating to the epidemic disease prevention in the Municipality. The Committee will have power to associate volunteers possessing influence in the local area in the arrangements made for preventing the epidemic or affording relief to the people.

20. *Organisation of preventive staff.*—In every Municipality, a few of the permanent hands, preferably among the existing Sanitary Conservancy Staff, should be trained in the special work of disinfection and observation. When an epidemic actually breaks out or when there is reason to apprehend its outbreak, the trained men should be withdrawn from their current duties and detailed for special work, their places being taken by temporary men. The Chairman is empowered to appoint a temporary staff consisting of one peon and not more than two totis for every thousand of population, to replace the permanent men withdrawn for special duty or to augment the preventive staff whenever necessary.

21. *Powers of sanction of Presidents.*—The Chairmen are empowered to incur, within the limits of the budget provision, and on the advice of the Special Committee expenditure, on—

(*a*) the employment of temporary gangs as detailed in the preceding paragraph.
(*b*) the purchase of diet articles and country medicines.
(*c*) other contingent charges pertaining to relief measures.
(*d*) compensation for infected bedding and clothing destroyed.

In case of the available grant in the budget being found inadequate by reason of unusual severity of the prevalence of the disease, the Municipal Council may apply to the Government for a special grant-in-aid through the Sanitary Commissioner.

22. Necessary provision should be made in the budget of the Municipal Councils for epidemic charges calculated on the basis of Rs. 1,000 for every 10,000 of population.

23. *Stock of disinfectants and medicines.*—The Chairman should have, in the Municipal Stores, a sufficient quantity of disinfectants and the necessary apparatus for carrying out disinfection, the nature and the quantity of the articles to be stocked being determined in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner. He should also obtain a few medicine chests from the Senior Surgeon and stock them for use during emergencies by the local Medical Officer, or if there is none, pending the arrival of the Medical Officer

from the nearest dispensary. Each medicine chest should contain, in the vernacular, a complete set of instructions for the use of medicines.

24. *Duties of preventive staff.*—It will be the duty of the members of the preventive staff to obtain early information as to the cases of the epidemic occurring in the Municipality, to visit every house in which cases have occurred, to thoroughly disinfect the infected house and generally to carry out all instructions issued by the Chairman on the advice of the Committee or the local Medical Officer.

25. *Permanent facilities and equipment.*—Arrangements should be made in every Municipality for the construction of sheds according to approved designs, the number of such sheds depending upon the population of the Municipality and the frequency of the prevalence of the epidemics. These sheds should be used as:—

(*a*) Health camp for the temporary occupation of the people required to vacate their own houses for disinfection purposes.

(*b*) Contact sheds.

(*c*) Isolation wards for the segregation and treatment of the sick.

Each of the three groups of sheds should of course be at some distance from one another, the isolation sheds being preferrably located as near as conveniently possible to the dispensary buildings. The isolation wards should be furnished with cots, bedding and clothing and other equipment.

26. *Trend of Policy in Municipal Councils in regard to epidemic prevention.*—With a view to minimise the ravages of plague and cholera, Government expect early action being taken in every Municipality for the formation and effective working of Bye-laws relating to,

(*a*) House construction.

(*b*) Enforcement of rat-proof conditions in existing dwellings.

(*c*) The formation of well planned town extensions and the prevention of the contamination of the water-supply by fitting up pumps wherever feasible or other items that require continuous attention.

27. *Medical aid.*—It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer to arrange for the treatment of cases of epidemic diseases in Municipalities where there are no hospitals. In other cases, the local Medical Officer should render the necessary medical assistance. Should, however, the epidemic assume a serious aspect, the Chairman will apply to the District Medical Officer for extra medical aid and the latter officer should make the necessary arrangements after inspecting the locality, if necessary.

28. *Final report of measures adopted.*—The Chairman should submit, a fortnight after the epidemic has completely ceased, a detailed report of the outbreak of the epidemic and measures taken to combat it, to the Deputy Commissioner of the District and also to the Sanitary Commissioner.

The preventive staff may be continued for two weeks after the last case has occurred and then disbanded.

SECTION III—SPECIAL RULES FOR CHOLERA.

29. *Mode of spread of cholera and objects aimed at in preventive methods.*—The infection of cholera is conveyed by the microbes that exist in the excreta of persons attacked by the disease. Cholera is usually spread by persons infecting the drinking water supply, frequently also by flies infecting food and occasionally through persons who although are apparently healthly, yet harbour the microbes in their intestines. The present rules aim primarily at providing for either the immediate destruction of these microbes or for minimising the chances of their being conveyed into substances in which they will be swallowed by other persons.

30. *Occasions when special vigilence is needed.*—It shall be the duty of the local authorities to keep themselves informed of the occurrence of the cholera cases in adjoining towns and villages and to lose no time in taking precautionary measures when an outbreak is apprehended or appears imminent. Special caution should be exercised when there is a movement of large number of people to places outside the local area for purposes of attending fairs and festivals or when pilgrims pass through the town or village on their way to or from places of pilgrimage, whether the latter places be or be not actually affected with cholera at the time.

31. *Precautionary measures when an outbreak of cholera is imminent or apprehended.*—The general precautionary measures to be adopted on such occasions are:—

(*a*) Prevention as far as possible of outsiders from having access to and fouling the water-supply.

(*b*) Sinking, and temporary use, of infiltration wells in case the water-supply in the town or village is obtained from tanks and streams.

32. As a general precaution, all wells in the local area should be permanganated thoroughly once during the hot weather every year whether there is cholera or not. If pottassium permanganate is not readily available, quick lime may be used with equally good results.

33. *Disinfection of sources of water-supply.*—Immediately on an outbreak of cholera all wells in the affected area should be treated with sufficient quantity of Potassium Permanganate so as to leave a pink colour for twenty-four hours. In the absence of Potassium Permanganate, a couple of baskets of quicklime should be used for each well. The same precaution should be taken in the case of wells in the adjoining villages, though they may be uninfected.

34. During epidemic times, watchmen, preferably policemen, wherever available, should be placed near step-wells, tanks, or streams, to prevent the contamination of water by bathing or washing of clothes. In the case of draw wells, it would be well to employ a high caste man to draw water and supply it for drinking purposes to all who resort to the well.

35. *Prevention of the multiplication of flies.*—Special attention should be paid to the frequent removal of night-soil and other refuse to a distance from the town or village. The rubbish should be either buried deep or covered with a layer of quicklime to prevent the breeding of flies.

36. *Facilities to be provided to people for personal prophylaxis.*—Every house from which a cholera case is reported should be promptly supplied with—

(*a*) a solution of phenyle with instructions that the people who attend on the patient should wash their hands with it each time they touch the patient or the excreta.

(*b*) one grain packets of Potassium Permanganate for internal use in solution, by the patient as well as contacts.

37. *Segregation of patients and contacts.*—On the occurrence of a case of cholera, the people should be persuaded to send the patient to the isolation ward, if there is one and themselves remove to the Health Sheds. If facility for segregation is not in existence, it is desirable that the local authorities should arrange to put up temporary huts.

38. *Disinfection* (*a*) *of excreta.*—Great care should be taken to see that all choleraic vomit and excreta are at once collected, mixed with saw dust, paddy husk or other combustible matter, and burnt on or near the premises, if not burnt, the excreta buried deep far away from the sources of water-supply.

39. (*b*) *of effects.*—All infected material, if of no value, should be burnt, if valuable, they should be immersed in boiling water and then dried in direct sun light. Compensation claimed on account of valuables destroyed should in all cases be paid.

40. (*c*) *of the infected house.*—After a case of cholera, the house and especially the room occupied by the patient should be thoroughly disinfected with Phynile solution. All drains which discharge into the open should be flushed with the same solution.

41. In cases in which the attack of cholera proves fatal, it shall be the duty of the local authority to see that the mode of disposal of the dead body does not constitute a source of infection, special arrangements being made to ensure that the dead bodies are properly buried and away from sources of water-supply.

42. The occurrence of cholera in any place should be made known to the people who should be warned to boil all the drinking water.

SECTION IV.—SPECIAL RULES FOR SMALL-POX.

43. *Prompt vaccination of unprotected children.*—As soon as a case is notified in any area, the local authority should send an urgent requisition to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon or the Taluk Vaccinator, as the case may be, to vaccinate all the unprotected children in the area. The re-vaccination of persons who have not been vaccinated for five years previously, should be encouraged as far as possible. It shall be the duty of the local authority to assist the Sub-Assistant Surgeon or the vaccinator in finding out all cases to be vaccinated.

44. *Concentration of vaccination staff wherever necessary.*—If the affected area is large such that one vaccinator cannot be expected to speedily vaccinate all the unprotected children, a report should be at once submitted to the higher authorities bringing to notice the need for employing additional vaccinators. The authority receiving the report should, if satisfied with the need for extra assistance, lose no time in posting one or more additional vaccinators withdrawing them from stations where their services are not in urgent demand.

45. *Other preventive measures.*—People should be advised to avoid going to the house infected with small-pox or freely mix with the contacts until the epidemic has

completely subsided. All houses in which small-pox cases have occurred should be disinfected by the process of desiccation.

SECTION V—SPECIAL RULES FOR PLAGUE.

46. *Prompt desiccation of infected houses.*—The infected rat-flea being the connecting link for the transmission of plague from rat to man, it is essential that prompt action should be taken, having for its object the destruction of the infected flea before it is able to convey the infection to other rats or to man. The rat-flea is easily killed by desiccation or the application of dry heat. As soon as a dead rat is observed in a house, such house along with the adjoining ones should be subjected to a process of thorough desiccation.

47. *Desiccation how carried out.*—Desiccation is simple to carry out and is done by spreading, uniformly in all parts of the house, paddy-straw, dry-leaves or other inflammable material setting fire to it. To ensure that the required degree of heat is generated, it is best that desiccation is always carried out by trained staff in towns. In the case of affected villages, an itinerant gang may be employed during seasons of plague to practically demonstrate the method to the villagers.

48. *Disinfection of grain.*—All grain infected with rat-fleas should be exposed to bright sun light for at least a couple of hours.

49. *Evacuation of infected houses.*—To facilitate desiccation, people in the houses proposed to be desiccated should be shifted with their belongings to the Health Camp if there is one or to temporary sheds specially put up for the occasion. After ten days, desiccation should be repeated in the same houses, when the people may be permitted to re-occupy the houses. Should they choose to remain in camp for some time longer, they should be required to remove to sheds of their own and make room for others that may need the special sheds.

50. *Whole-sale evacuation of houses.*—If notwithstanding disinfection, a whole-sale evacuation of a town or a village is desired by the people, it should be actively proceeded with, the necessary facilities in the shape of supply of shed materials gratis or at cost price being provided. But a thorough desiccation of the houses should invariably precede evacuation.

Once a town or village is evacuated, people should be dissuaded from opening and visiting the houses for any reason whatsoever, unless it is for reoccupation, in which latter case, the house should once again be desiccated.

51. *Inoculation and medical relief.*—The earliest possible requisition should be made on the nearest Medical Officer for (*a*) inoculation and (*b*) a medical relief. Such Medical Officer will, as far as possible attend to these measures himself and, if assistance be needed, apply to the District Medical Officer. At the same time that a requisition is sent to the local Medical Officer, a copy thereof should, if the requisitioning officer be a patel, be submitted to the Amildar of the taluk.

52. Immediately the Medical Officer arrives, it shall be the duty of the local authority to co-operate with him in encouraging people to get themselves inoculated and patients to receive medical treatment.

53. *Rat destruction.*—In every town and village, attention should be directed to the destruction of rats in the off-plague season. A cheap and effective method of trapping rats will be described in the form of a pamphlet which will be issued by the Sanitary Commissioner.

SECTION VI.—PROCEDURE IN EMERGENCIES WHEN EPIDEMICS OTHER THAN CHOLERA, SMALL-POX OR PLAGUE OCCUR.

54. *Procedure when other diseases of an epidemic nature occur.*—Whenever there is a marked rise in the mortality or sickness in any town or village and the cause thereof is at the time unknown, the local authority shall have power to take such measures in consultation with and on the advice of the local Sanitary Medical Officer and incur such expenditure as may be necessary to reduce the sickness and the mortality in the town or village. These measures include organisation of staff, medical relief and provision of nourishment to the sick. In all emergencies, the local authority shall take the initiative without delay, pending instructions from the higher authorities.

(Annexure to Rule 5.)

VILLAGE SANITATION RULES.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY.

Rules which every resident in a village should endeavour to follow.

1.—*Personal cleanliness.*—Keep your person and your clothes clean by bathing and washing.

Try to persuade all members of your family, and all persons over whom you have influence, to likewise keep themselves and their clothes clean.

Bedding and other unwashable materials should be frequently exposed to the sun.

2. *Water.*—Procure your supply of drinking water from pure wells or springs wherever possible.

No tanks, ponds, wells or other sources of water-supply used for drinking should be allowed to be polluted.

No leaves or other decaying matter and no dirty vessels or clothes should be allowed to come into contact with such water.

Make separate arrangements for water-supply to cattle.

Food.—Eat wholesome and easily digestible and well boiled food.

3. *Clothing.*—The dress should always be sufficient for purposes of decency, if not of comfort. In the cold weather, provide yourself with warm clothing and, in the hot weather and during the rains, with a cover for the head to protect it from the sun and rain.

4. *Healthy houses.*—Houses should be built on a high and dry site free from damp, with a proper basement. They should not be near stagnant pools or pits or wet cultivation.

There should be a sufficient number of doors and windows to allow of free ventilation.

All articles in the house should be dusted and cleaned frequently and kept in their proper places. Every nook and corner of a house should be kept scrupulously clean.

No moist substances should be allowed to rot near or in any part of the house.

5. *Cattle sheds.*—Cattle and other domestic animals should be kept in separate sheds which should be clean and dry and, as far as possible, detached from the dwelling rooms of houses.

Liquid refuse should be collected in a pit and used as manure. Manure should be deposited in pits and have earth or dry leaves spread over it once a week.

6. *Refuse, flies, etc.*—No dirt, ashes or other refuse should be allowed to collect in or near dwelling houses or thrown indiscriminately into streets and public places. They should be deposited in dust bins or other receptacles and removed at intervals.

Try to have your house and surroundings clean, in order to keep out mosquitoes, worms, insects and flies of every description.

7. *Latrines.*—Where latrines are not provided, people should go far away into the fields. No streets or public places and no places within 100 yards of a dwelling house should be allowed to be polluted. The practice of using wells or deep pits for latrines should be at once discontinued. A layer of fresh dry earth or ashes should be spread over the privy pit every time it is used.

8. *Sewage.*—No sewage should be allowed to accumulate or soak into the ground whether inside or outside the house. Where no public drains exist, the sewage should be collected in a bucket, jar or cess-pit of masonry, not more than two feet deep and removed at least once a week or as frequently as possible.

Special arrangements will be necessary to remove liquid refuse in our villages because most people are unaccustomed to handle sewage on account of caste scruples.

9. *Vacant sites.*—All lands should be kept free from damp and undergrowth within one furlong of a small village or within two furlongs of a large one.

All pits and hollows within the same limits and inside the village should be drained off or filled.

10. *Roads.*—Roads should be neatly formed with gravel or murrum or hard soil and be provided with proper side drains, constructed in stone or brick or other lasting material.

11. *Precautionary measures.*—Always sleep on a plank or bedstead, at some height above the ground and do not sleep in crowded and ill-ventilated rooms.

Never spit on the floor or on the walls of a house.

Take sufficient exercise and spend as much time as possible in the open air.

12. *Epidemic.*—Try to prevent small-pox by vaccination, plague by immediate evacuation as soon as rats begin to die, cholera by partaking only of warm food and boiled water and malaria by avoiding damp and mosquitoes. Cure malaria by quinine.

No. G. 592—*G. M.* 51-11-1, *dated* 13*th July* 1918.

It is hereby notified for general information that applications for appointments in the State Service should be drawn up on printed copies of the form appended below. Applications not complying with this requirement are liable to be overlooked.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT.

SIR,

I beg to tender this my application for appointment and state the following particulars. Specimens of my handwriting in English and Kanarese, on half sheets of paper, foolscap size, are annexed hereto together with copies of my testimonials.

I am, your obedient servant,

(*Signature*)

(1) Name
(2) Approximate date of birth
(3) Father's name
(4) Caste, sect, etc.
(5) Place of birth or domicile
(6) Residence and address
(7) Previous appointment, if any, and the reason for its cessation.
(8) Present occupation and salary, if any
(9) What post is sought
(10) Claims by relationship to past or existing servants of the State.
(11) Personal claims (such as by services rendered in acting or temporary appointments, etc.).
(12) Qualifications such as examinations passed, etc.
(13) Other particulars which the applicant wishes to state.

No. G. 21534—*R. A.* 42-18-8, *dated* 26*th March* 1919.

THE NINTH TRIENNIAL ELECTION OF MEMBERS FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1919.

The following supplemental list of persons in the Shimoga District eligible to vote for the election of and to stand for election as Representative Assembly Members for the Shimoga District, is published for general information :—

VOTERS TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Voters lists of Ananthapur hobli in the Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District.

Serial No.	Name	Residence	Occupation
1	Subbaraya	Honesara	Landholder.
2	Aiayyappa	Do	Do
3	Subbraya	Do	Do
4	Thimmappa	Gadikatti	Do
5	Subraya	Do	Do
6	Subraya	Do	Do
7	Thimmappa	Do	Do

No. G. 22113—*R. A.* 48-18-5, *dated* 31*st March* 1919.

THE NINTH TRIENNIAL ELECTION OF MEMBERS FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The following supplemental list of persons in the Kadur District eligible to vote for and to stand for election as Representative Assembly Members for the Kadur District, is published for general information :—

No.	Full name	Place of residence	Occupation
1	Mr. Seshacallaiya	Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk	Pleader.
2	„ M. Venkatagiri Rao	Do	Do
3	„ H. Shama Iyer	Do	Do

List of persons eligible to vote, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Name of person	Place of residence	Occupation
25	Mr. Hiriyanniah ..	Bharthavalli ..	Shanbhog. & Landholder.
26	„ Rangegowda *bin* Puppegowda.	Do ..	Patel & do
27	„ Rangegowda *bin* Thimmegowda.	Hosur ..	Do
28	„ Chennachari *bin* Doddachari.	Do ..	Landholder.
29	„ Ramegowda *bin* Mahanthegowda.	Chowlagere ..	Patel & Landholder.
30	„ Mallegowda *bin* Nanjundegowda.	Do ..	Landholder.
31	„ Somasekharasetti ..	Yadiur ..	Do
32	„ Appannagowda ..	Do ..	Do
33	„ Puttegowda ...	Do ..	Do
34	„ Eregowda ..	Hunasuvalli ..	Patel & Landholder.
35	„ Basavegowda ..	Do ..	Landholder.
36	„ Nirvanigowda ..	Do ..	Do
37	„ Mallegowda ..	Mavanur ..	Do
38	„ Mallegowda ..	Bellur ..	Do
39	„ Nanjegowda *bin* Marigowda.	Nakalagodu ..	Do
40	„ Rangegowda *bin* Venkataramanegowda.	Chakanahalli ..	Landholder.
41	„ Venkataramaniah	Sathagala ..	Retired Deputy Amildar & Landholder.
42	„ Paradeshigowda ..	Do ..	Patel & Landholder.
43	„ Sangegowda *bin* Javaregowda.	Kadagihalli ..	Landholder.
44	„ Basavegowda *bin* Ramegowda.	Do ..	Do
45	„ Ayyannagowda ..	Sugganahalli	Patel & Landholder.
46	„ Eeregowda *bin* Ramegowda.	Bellur ..	Do
47	„ Ramabhadregowda *bin* Rudregowda.	Do ..	Landholder.
48	„ Puttegowda *bin* Nanjegowda.	Do ..	Do
49	„ Dyavegowda *bin* Siddamallegowda.	Do ..	Do
50	„ Puttegowda *bin* Mallegowda.	Hollahalli ..	Do
51	„ Basavegowda *bin* Honnegowda.	Heddurga ..	Do
52	„ Nirvanigowda *bin* Chennegowda.	Do ..	Do
53	„ Bommegowda *bin* Puttamallegowda.	Chennahalli ..	Do
54	„ Rudriah *bin* Sivalingiah.	Kenchanahallipura.	Patel & Landholder.
55	„ Mallaiah *bin* Eeraiah	Muddanayakanahallipura.	Do
56	„ Mallegowda *bin* Basavegowda.	Hantchur ..	Landholder.
57	„ Rudregowda *bin* Nanjegowda.	Karjavalli ..	Do
58	„ Veerappagowda *bin* Puttegowda.	Mallenahalli ..	Do
59	„ Eeregowda *bin* Rangegowda.	Singodanahalli ..	Do
60	„ Lakshminaranappa *bin* Shamanna.	Palya ..	Shanbhog & Landholder.
61	„ Putta *bin* Neela ..	Do ..	Landholder.
62	„ Venkatakrishnaiah *bin* Ramanna.	Do ..	Shanbhog & Landholder.
63	„ Subbaraya *bin* Subbaraya.	Do ..	Landholder.
64	„ Thimmappavadhani	Do ..	Do
65	„ Sreedhara Subba Rao.	Do ..	Shanbhog & Landholder.
66	„ Narasimhaiah ..	Do ..	Do
67	„ Jammaluddin Sab..	Bettahalli ..	Landholder.
68	„ Eerappa *bin* Nanjegowda.	Baliganahalli ..	Do
69	„ Addikegowda *bin* Ankegowda.	Do ..	Do
70	„ Eregowda *bin* Lingegowda.	Kaggaravalli ..	Do
71	Mr. Krishnappa ..	Singapura ..	Landholder.
72	„ Eeregowda ..	Kanathur ..	Do
73	„ Chidambaraiah *bin* Ramaiah.	Do ..	Do
74	„ Krishnappa *bin* Venkatesaiah.	Do ..	Do
75	„ Kasthurirangachar	Thoraganavalli ..	Do
76	„ Silar Sab *bin* Khasim Sab.	Kanathur ..	Do
77	„ Kasturirangachar *bin* Krishnaiengar.	Ponnathapur ..	Do
78	„ Chennamallegowda *bin* Chennamallegowda.	Siddapura ..	Do
79	„ Eeregowda *bin* Eeregowda.	Karjavalli ..	Do
80	„ Marigowda *bin* Mallegowda.	Murdur ..	Do
81	„ Hutchegowda *bin* Sannegowda.	Do ..	Do
82	„ Doddegowda *bin* Nanjegowda.	Do ..	Do
83	„ Sannegowda *bin* Nanjegowda.	Do ..	Do
84	„ Kallegowda *bin* Mallegowda.	Do ..	Do
85	„ Siddegowda *bin* Kallegowda.	Kallahalli ..	Do
86	„ Siddaiah *bin* Sannappa.	Bamsavalli ..	Do
87	„ Guruvegowda ..	Do ..	Do
88	„ Dyavegowda *bin* Bommegowda.	Kadabagala ..	Do
89	„ Puttashamigowda	Do ..	Do
90	„ Patel Dasegowda ..	Chitnahalli ..	Patel & Landholder.
91	„ Sreekantaiah ..	Ponnathpur ..	Khayam Guttadar.
92	„ Desikachar ..	Bharthur ..	Shanbhog & Landholder.
93	„ Srinivasaiengar ..	Kundur ..	Retired Shekdar & Landholder.
94	„ Chennegowda *bin* Doddabasavegowda.	Merve ..	Landholder.
95	„ Mallegowda *bin* Eeregowda.	Do ..	Do
96	„ Puttegowda *bin* Eeregowda.	Do ..	Do
97	„ Chennamallegowda *bin* Sivegowda.	Do ..	Do
98	„ Dhanjegowda *bin* Govindegowda.	Ramanahalli ..	Do
99	„ Sanjeevegowda *bin* Tirumalegowda.	Do ..	Do
100	„ Siddaiah *bin* Mallaiah.	Do ..	Do
101	„ Subramanaiah ..	Ponnathpur ..	Shanbhog & Landholder.
102	„ Anantarajaiah ..	Kundur ..	Landholder.
103	„ Honnegowda ..	Sanenahalli ..	Do
104	„ Tirumalegowda *bin* Sannegowda.	Do ..	Do
105	„ Dasegowda ..	Do ..	Do
106	„ Mallegowda ..	Valagarahalli ..	Do
107	„ Basavegowda ..	Maniganahalli ..	Do
108	„ Puttegowda ..	Mudnahalli ..	Do
109	„ Rangaiah ..	Meniganahalli ..	Do
110	„ Chennabasavegowda	Kalasettibeedu ..	Patel & Landholder.
111	„ Appannegowda ..	Do ..	Landholder.
112	„ Eeregowda ..	Melligere ..	Patel & Landholder.
113	„ Nanjegowda ..	Tattekere ..	Landholder.
114	„ Sannegowda ..	Mandira ..	Patel & Landholder.
115	„ Sannasiddegowda ..	Bandimallenahalli	Landholder.

No. G. 21965—*Cash* 99-18-11, *dated* 29*th March* 1919.

The New Indian Guests' Quarters at Mysore will be closed to the public from the 24th April to 5th May 1919, as it is required for use in connection with the ensuing Session of the Representative Assembly.

No. G. 21966—*Cts.* 211-18-2, *dated* 29*th March* 1919.

Under Section 3 (2) of the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913, the Government are pleased to group the villages of Banahalli, Tekal, Seethahalli, Nellahalli, Bettahalli, Makarahalli, Yelavahalli, Mittiganahalli, Kavalagiriyanahalli in the Malur Taluk and to establish a Village Court therefor at Banahalli village with effect from 1st May 1919 with jurisdiction over all the villages so grouped.

No. R. 11752—*L. R.* 23-18-30, *dated* 15*th March* 1919.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the lands described hereunder are required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of a new school building at Honnavalli, Tiptur Taluk, and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the said Regulation, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Gubbi Sub-Division is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Land Acquisition Regulation and is authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said land :—

A plan of the lands described below is kept in the Office of the said Assistant Commissioner and may be inspected by any body interested at any time during office hours.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Names of khatedars or owners	Survey No.	Dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required: Extent	Extent now required: Assessment	Boundaries: East	West	North	South
							A. g.		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.				
Tumkur	Tiptur	Honnavalli	Honnavalli	Dodda Vira *bin* Chenna	*561	Dry	3 20	..	3 20	3 8	1 15½	..	S. No. 558	Remaining portion of S. No. 561	S. No. 559	Remaining portion of S. No. 561
				Karisiddeswaradevarn Vahivatdar Pujari Ramagiriappa.	†558	Do	2 6	..	2 6	2 4	1 3½	..	Road	S. No. 561	Do	Remaining portion of S. No. 558
				Total ..	..	..	5 26	..	5 26	5 12	2 18½	2 8 10				

* Blacksmith Service Inam jodi amount is Rs. 2-3-0.
† Devadaya Inam jodi amount Rs. 1-7-6.

No. R. 11825—*L. R.* 24-18-35, *dated* 15*th March* 1919.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the lands described hereunder are required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for Palace purposes, and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the said Regulation, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Mysore Sub-Division is appointed a Deputy Commissioner under the Land Acquisition Regulation and is authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said lands, and to take immediate possession under Section 17 of the said Regulation :—

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Names of khatedars or owners	Survey No.	Dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required: Extent	Extent now required: Assessment	Boundaries: East	West	North	South
							A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.				
Mysore	Mysore	Mysore	Mysore	Gurukar Basavalingappa.	108	Garden	0 11	...	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 0	Road	Road	Rani Chetram	S. No. 109
					109	Do	1 30	0 4								
				Subbanna ..	109—1	Do		...	1 16	5 8	1 16	5 8	Do	Do	S. No. 108	S. Nos. 110, 112
				Lingaiya ..	109—2	Do		..	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0				
				Panchatcharia inam.	110	Do	0 23	0 1	0 22	2 4	0 22	2 4	S. No. 109	Do	S. No. 109	S. No. 111

Remarks.—A sketch of the lands is kept in the Taluk Office for public inspection.

No. R. 11894—*L. R.* 24-18-37, *dated* 18*th March* 1919.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the lands described hereunder are required for a public purpose, *viz.*, site for Holeyars, and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the said Regulation, Mr. T. Dharmaraj Chetty, Assistant Commissioner and Special Land Acquisition Officer, Krishnarajasagara is authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said lands.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Names of khatedars or owners	Survey No.	Dry wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required		Boundaries			
											Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
							A. g.	g.	A. g.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a.				
Mysore	Yedatore	Chunchanakatte	Byadarahalli	Khatedar—Yalakki *bin* Kala, Kabali Yalakki's son Karia. Anubhavadar—Sannahaida, son of Kariga, Gagari Hottiga.	63	Dry	4 27	5	4 22	4	0 24	0 8	Survey No. 65	Lane	Survey No. 62	Survey Nos. 64 and 76
				Khatedar—Yeliyammi, *kom* Thimma, Kuchala, Tirumala *bin* Dodda Tirumalana Tirumala. Anubhavadar—Tirumala, son of Dodda Tirumala, Kombina Yalakki. Timma, Gujjari.	76	Dry	7 0	10	6 30	5	0 39	0 12	Survey No. 75	Lane	Survey Nos. 63 and 64.	Survey No. 77.
				Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 23	1 4				

REMARKS.—A plan of the property to be acquired can be inspected by the public in the Special Land Acquisition Office at Krishnarajasagara.

No. R. 11925—*R. M.* 57-18-3, *dated* 19*th March* 1919.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, and in supersession of Notification No. R. 3540—Agr. 45-17-7, dated 2nd September 1918, it is hereby declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for constructing a Veterinary Hospital, and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the said Regulation, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Mysore Sub-Division is authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said land :—

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Name of khatedar or owner	Muni. No.	Whether dry, wet or garden, vacant site, house (tiled, terraced or mud-roofed)	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required		Assessment			
											Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
Mysore	Mysore	Mysore	Mysore	Mr. Thotadappa *alias* Narasimhaiya, 1st son of late sowcar Bojjanna and Narasappa, the 2nd son.	Municipal No. 10	Site with the buildings therein	1 acre and 1 gunta and 10 sq. yds.	.....	1 acre and 1 gunta and 10 sq. yds.	.....	1 acre and 1 gunta and 10 sq. yds.	.....	Road leading to the stable yard of Mr. Bale Urs.	Road leading to the old Agrahar bazaar street.	Road in front of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College (Chamaraja road).	Channel

No. 12445—*L. B.* 91-18-12, *dated* 27*th March* 1919.

Notification No. 11620—L. B. 91-18-4, dated the 11th March 1919, fixing the constitution of the District Board of the Chitaldrug District is amended as indicated below :—

For "The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chitaldrug District" read "The District Medical Officer, Chitaldrug District."

2. The number of *ex-officio* members is increased from 6 to 7 by the addition of "the District Sanitary Officer, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts."

3. The number of nominated members, other than *ex-officio*, is reduced from 5 to 4.

No. 12447—*L. B.* 91-18-13, *dated* 27*th March* 1919.

Notification No. 11622—L. B. 91-18-5, dated the 11th March 1919, fixing the constitution of the District Board of the Tumkur District is amended as shown below :—

For "The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tumkur District" read "The District Medical Officer, Tumkur District."

2. The number of *ex-officio* members is increased from 7 to 8 by the addition of "the District Sanitary Officer, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts."

3. The number of nominated members, other than *ex-officio* is reduced from 5 to 4.

No. 12578—*L. B.* 91-18-14, *dated* 29*th March* 1919.

Under Sections 5 of the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, VI of 1918, and with reference to Rule 2 of the rules published under Notification No. R. 7559—L. B. 54-18-1, dated the 18th December 1918, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to order that the District Board of the Shimoga District, do consist of 36 members made up as follows :—

A. Ex-officio Members (*Cls.* (*a*) *to* (*c*) *of Rule* 2).—

1. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
2. The Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga Sub-Division.
3. The Assistant Commissioner, Sagar Sub-Division.
4. The District Medical Officer, Shimoga.
5. The District Sanitary Officer, Shimoga.
6. The Executive Engineer, Shimoga Division.
7. The District Inspector of Education.

B. Elected Members (*Cls.* (*d*) *to* (*g*) *of Rule* 2).—

8 to 25. Two members elected by each of the 9 Taluk Boards (*Cl. d*).

26 to 28. One member elected by each of the following Municipal Councils (*Cl. e*).

(i) Shimoga,
(ii) Sagar, and
(iii) Tirthahalli.

29. One member elected by holders of entire alienated villages (*Cl. f*).

30 and 31. Two members elected by recognised associations (*Cl. g*).

C. Nominated other than ex-officio members (*Cl. h of Rule* 2).

32 to 36.

No. 12580—*L. B.* 68-18-6, *dated* 29*th March* 1919.

With reference to clause (i) of Rule 1 of the Rules published under Notification No. R. 7559—L. B. 54-18-1, dated the 18th December 1918, and Notification No. R. 8494—L. B. 113-17-2, dated the 10th January 1919, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to confer on each of the undermentioned Village Panchayets in the Manjarabad Taluk, Hassan District, the privilege of electing a member from among themselves to the Manjarabad Taluk Board.

1 Yesluru	3 Hettur
2 Belagodu (including Golagonde village).	

No. 12582—*L. B.* 68-18-7, *dated* 29*th March* 1919.

With reference to clause (i) of Rule 1 of the Rules published under Notification No. R. 7559—L. B. 54-18-1, dated the 18th December 1918, and Notification No. R. 8492—L. B. 113-17-3, dated the 10th January 1919, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to confer on each of the undermentioned Village Panchayets in the Hole-Narsipur Taluk, Hassan District, the privilege of electing a member from among themselves to the Hole-Narsipur Taluk Board.

1 Kannambadi	3 Doddabyagatavalli
2 Tatanahalli	

No. 12584—*L. B.* 68-18-8, *dated* 29*th March* 1919.

With reference to clause (i) of Rule 1 of the Rules published under Notification No. R. 7559—L. B. 54-18-1, dated the 18th December 1918, and Notification No. R. 8486—L. B. 113-17-6, dated the 10th January 1919, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to confer on each of the undermentioned Village Panchayets in the Alur Sub-Taluk, Hassan District, the privilege of electing a member from among themselves to the Alur Taluk Board.

1 Kiragadlu	3 Merve
2 Kanathuru	

No. 12668—*L. B.* 67-18-14, *dated* 31*st March* 1919.

With reference to clause (i) of Rule 1 of the Rules published under Notification No. R. 7559—L. B. 54-18-1, dated the 18th December 1918, and Notification No. R. 8747—L. B. 109-17-7, dated the 15th January 1919, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to confer on each of the undermentioned Village Panchayets in the Mandya Taluk, Mysore District, the privilege of electing a member from among themselves to the Mandya Taluk Board.

1 Kowdle	3 Guttalu
2 Basaralu	

No. 12464—*Ml.* 74-18-7, *dated* 27*th March* 1919.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for extending a portion of the Chamrajnagar town, and under Sections 7 and 8 (*c*) of the said Regulation, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Nanjangud Sub-Division is appointed a Deputy Commissioner under the Land Acquisition Regulation, and is authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Name of khatedar or owner	Survey No.	Dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required		Boundaries			
											Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
Mysore	Chamrajnagar	Kasba	Chamrajnagar	Khatedar Nanjundasetti, Parwatasetti, Namada Rangiah, Channamaliah Patel Subbasetti, Huchiah.	432—1	Dry	4 acres and 3 guntas	4 acres and 3 guntas	....	Rs. 5	4 acres and 3 guntas	Rs. 5	S. No. 432—2.	Hasanur road	Road	Road

No. 12586—*Ml.* 10-18-6, *dated* 29*th March* 1919.

Under Section 18 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, the Revd. A. R. Slater is appointed a Councillor of the Town Municipal Council of Hassan, *vice* the Rev. R. W. Boote, resigned.

No. 12588—*Ml.* 6-18-16, *dated* 29*th March* 1919.

Under Section 18 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, Mr. Venkatachalasetty is appointed a Municipal Councillor of the Tumkur Town Municipal Council in place of Mr. Kodandaramasetti, deceased.

No. 12658—*Ml.* 77-18-93, *dated* 31*st March* 1919.

Under Section 23 (2) (*c*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, as amended by Regulation V of 1918, Mr. Mahomed Abbaskhan is duly elected as Vice-President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council.

No. 12563—*Ex.* 72-18-9, *dated* 28*th March* 1919.

Under Section 17, Clause (*f*) of the Mysore Excise Regulation and in exercise of all other powers enabling them in this behalf, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore direct that the rates of duty to be levied from the 1st July 1919 on all spirits manufactured at the Central Distillery, Bangalore, and sold in any part of Mysore, shall be as follows:—

1. In Bangalore City, Rs. 6 per gallon of 35° U. P. and proportionately for higher or lower strengths.
2. Outside Bangalore City, in other parts of the State, Rs. 5-4-0 per gallon of 35° U. P. and proportionately for higher or lower strengths.

No. 12594—*Regis.* 24-18-1, *dated* 29*th March* 1919.

In exercise of the power vested in them under Section 78 of Registration Regulation and in virtue of all other powers enabling them in this behalf the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to sanction the amendments to the table of fees payable under the Registration Regulation:—

Add as clause (i) of para I the following:—

For filing copies of memoranda relating to deposit of title-deeds received from banks under Section 59, clause (2) of the Transfer of Property Regulation.	Half the rates prescribed in clauses (*a*) to (*g*) subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 in each case.

In cases where property mentioned in such memoranda are situated in more than one taluk or district and in cases where the property is not situated in the areas to which Section 59 applies, Government are pleased to appoint the Registrar of Bangalore District as a Special Registrar for registering such memoranda and to exempt them from payment of the fees prescribed in paras 11 and 12 of the Rules framed by Government under the Registration Regulation as regards fees payable thereunder.

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